



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

The Southern Literary Messenger announces that the first volume of the "Life of James Madison," which has been in preparation for some time past, by the Hon. William C. C. Rives, is now ready for the press, and may be expected to appear early in the spring, probably from the house of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The eminent ability of the author, (adds that periodical) of which he has given so many and such distinguished proofs in diplomacy and statesmanship, and the correct literary taste and profound scholarship displayed by him in several occasional addresses before our college and historical society, warrant the confident belief that in the "Life of Madison" he will make a contribution to the literature of the country of enduring value, and win for himself in letters a fame worthy of his Senatorial renown.

The Army Register for 1859 has just made its appearance. We find that our present force of regular soldiers consists of nineteen regiments, all told, as follows: Ten regiments of infantry, averaging ten companies of seventy men each; four artillery, averaging twelve companies of about fifty men each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry, and two of dragoons, each of the latter numbering ten companies of about sixty men. It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department, but we presume, the entire strength of our army is little over or under 10,000. The Register shows the grand aggregate of the militia, all told, to be 2,724,426.

The Baltimore American says:—"Beyond all doubt, the measures adopted by the Administration for the solving of the Mormon problem have failed, and the necessity for a more decided policy is imperative. The position of the army in Utah is anomalous. It is kept there at a heavy tax upon the Government, yet without serving any good object, the Government is neither wholly civil nor wholly military, and secure obedience and respect in neither aspect. The Territory should either be put under martial law, so as to render the army serviceable, or the forces should be withdrawn and the Mormons left to prey upon themselves. As it is, the presence of the troops only serves to enrich Brigham Young and his followers."

A letter from Utah Territory, speaking of the intended return of Judge Sinclair from that territory, says: "Judge Sinclair has performed his duty nobly, with a wise head and discriminating judgment—an earnest desire to deal impartially with all, and a firmness that has never wavered. He is chained down in his efforts to administer the laws, by the Mormon theocracy, which holds the consciences and oaths of jurors in its keeping. I speak thus of Judge Sinclair, because his position has been a most delicate and responsible one, and in adjourning his Court he has the approval of every well-informed man in this Territory."

The address delivered by Mr. Henry T. Brooks, before the Fairfax Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Fairfax Ct. House, on the 10th of January last, is published, at the request of the Division, in the Fairfax News. It is a very able and excellent production—calm and argumentative, and appealing to the judgment and reason for acquiescence in its views. We think Mr. Brooks has handled the subject well, and done great credit to himself and good to the cause which he advocates.

We have received from Mr. T. Barnard, of the Associated Press Agency, a circular, calling the attention of Southern editors to the fact, that, on and after February 1st, there will be an entire change in the quotations for all kinds of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market. The central, or 100 lbs. standard, will be adopted, and everything will be quoted at so much per cental or 100 lbs. The Steamer Viga, of the City of Baltimore, of Feb. 2d, will probably bring the first market report under the new regulation.

A Democratic meeting was held in Woodstock, on Monday last, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a Convention to nominate a candidate in the Tenth Legion District. Delegates were appointed to represent the county of Shenandoah in a Convention to be held in Harrisonburg, on Thursday, the 24th of March next. Maj. John Hase was in the chair, and S. C. Williams esq., acted as Secretary.

The Washington National Monument has received another beautiful block of stone. This is a substantial contribution "from the citizens of the County of America residing in Fox-Chow-Chow-Foo, China, Feb. 22, 1857." This interesting gift was transported from a Northern port by Adams & Co.'s Express, free of all charge.

The "Worcester Spy" under the head of "Another Veteran Editor gone," chronicles the death of Ebenezer Eaton, the Junior Editor of the Danville (Vt.) North Star, at the age of 82 years. The "Junior" having reached those "years of discretion," we are impelled to inquire of the "North Star" what is the age of the Senior Editor?

The citizens of Williamsburg, Va., have already subscribed \$10,000 to rebuild William and Mary College. The record books and papers of the College, and the pictures in the blue room were saved, and also the books and furniture of the Philanthropic Society. Nothing was saved from the hall of the Phoenix Society.

At latest accounts there were nearly four thousand men camped at Camp Floyd, U. T., who were housed in huts built of adobe made by the Mormons. The camp is laid out like a city, in streets and squares, and is situated, presents quite a pleasant appearance, with its houses of slate color.

We have received No. 11 of "Our Musical Friend," containing several beautiful pieces of music for the Piano.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, the author of "Tom Owen, the Bow Hunter," and similar sketches, and favorably known as a contributor to Harper's Monthly, has purchased an interest in the New York Spirit of the Times, of which paper he will be an associate publisher and editor.

Mr. Lewis, the writer of the letter in the Richmond Whig, relative to Capt. Hiram Martz's speech, in reply to the letter of Capt. M., says the report of the speech was not a caricature, and affirms that it was substantially correct.

In the Senate, on Friday, the report of the Committee of the Judiciary in the case of the Indian Senators was called up as a question of privilege, when, after being considered, it was moved and carried that the whole subject be laid upon the table—yeas 31, nays 20.

The brig Eliza Nelson, from Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, brings intelligence that Salouque had arrived in Kingston on a British ship, and claiming British protection.

There seems again to be a considerable mass in Mr. Faulkner's district, and some of the members of his own party are very active in endeavoring to bring out opposition to him.

Efforts are making to raise a subscription in money for the benefit of the neices of Robert Burns, now living in Scotland. Upwards of \$700 have already been subscribed in New York.

The example in Virginia, of the revival and re-organization of the Whig party, will, it is said, be next followed in North Carolina.

The Prince William Democrat advocates a Democratic Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress from this district, and proposes that it should be held in Alexandria.

Quite a business has already commenced in catching shad in the North Carolina waters, packing them in ice, and sending them to the Northern markets.

We have received the February number of the Southern Literary Messenger. An excellent number.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Several days ago, over thirty of the Republican members of the House were expected to vote for the bill for the admission of Oregon, but now the calculation is on not more than half that number.

Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut, to visit those States, and make political speeches.

Senator Fitch has introduced a bill having in view the substitution of iron for other solid materials in building ships and constructing public edifices.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 9.—The Utah mail of the 18th ult., has been received.

The United States District Court was expected to adjourn sine die on the 18th ult.

The Indian Superintendent, Dr. Forney, and his son, were to leave for the North soon, to hold a convention with the chief of the Ute.

Many persons are leaving Salt Lake for Pike's Peak.

A memorial is under consideration in the Utah Legislature, contemplating an application for admission into the Union, under the old State of Deseret constitution.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 9.—The Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned last night, after having adopted the report of the committee, setting forth that the most practical route to connect the eastern and western sections of the Union, was from Memphis via Little Rock, Fulton, El Paso, and San Diego.

On Saturday, N. Y., Feb. 10.—There were several races on the ice in the St. Lawrence river to-day, during which ten teams broke through. Several horses were lost, and four men were picked up nearly frozen to death. Some of the teams have not been heard from, and fears for their safety are entertained.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 11.—The Adams Express Company has increased the reward for the detection of the perpetrator of the recent robbery, to \$10,000.

Nashua, N. H., Feb. 10.—Andrew Stewart, of Suspension Bridge, N. J., while at the Passaic mine this morning, fell down the main shaft and was instantly killed.

Boston, Feb. 10th.—The Winthrop House was sold at auction to-day for \$105,500, subject to a mortgage of \$71,000.

From California and South America.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 2d, arrived here to-night. She brings \$1,300,000 in specie.

Her California intelligence generally has been anticipated. A vein of coal, hoped to be equal to the Scotch canal coal, has been discovered on Elder Creek. A new sugar refinery at San Francisco had been much damaged by an explosion, and one man was killed.

On New Year's day the settlers at Round Valley (Cal.) killed forty Indians, who had been stealing and killing their stock. Major Johnson had arrived there with troops to protect the Indians.

A stage in Placer county had been robbed by eight or ten highwaymen of between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

The French had taken possession of Clipperton, an island six hundred miles west of Acadia.

The United States ships Roanoke and Savannah were at Aspinwall.

Charles E. Howard, of Baltimore, died at Panama on the 20th.

Chili was still disturbed, and the provinces were under martial law. A number of persons had been arrested for sedition.

At Callao there was an increasing prospect of a general revolt. While an edict was being read on the 6th, prohibiting the tearing up of telegraphs and cutting the telegraph wires, the mob did everything they were forbidden to do. The streets were daily strewn with putrefying trash, and still with death.

The next mail we may have the report that the mob have been butchered or the government overthrown.

The Republic of Venezuela was quiet.—Gen. Paez was still at Valencia. He had been well received in all the towns through which he passed.

What a Waste.

A British steamer publicly declared that the cost of the Russian war for a single year was \$20,000,000,000. In order adequately to comprehend the amount thus employed for destruction, consider what it could have done if expended for the benefit of mankind. It would build 5,000 churches, at a cost of \$5,000 each; 5,000 school houses at \$2,000 each; 5,000 mechanics' institutes at \$2,000 each; 5,000 public libraries at \$1,000 each; 5,000 reformatories for young criminals at \$5,000 each; 5,000 public bath and wash houses at \$5,000 each; 20,000 life boats at \$5,000 each; 50,000 houses for the laboring poor at \$500 each; and leave \$105,000,000 for foreign missions, bible tract, Sunday school, temperance and peace societies and orphan asylums.—*Arizans.*

News of the Day.

"To show the very aged and body of the TIMES."

Judge Price, of Baltimore County, has overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Peter Corrie, convicted in connection with Marion Crop, of the murder of officer Rignold. A subsequent motion of Mr. Preston, the counsel of Corrie, in arrest of judgment, was also overruled, and the prisoner then sentenced to be executed on such a day as the Governor shall name. Mr. Preston, however, gave notice that he would carry the motion in arrest of judgment to the Court of Appeals, on a writ of error.

A few days ago a new steam canal boat, to run on the Erie canal, was launched at Brooklyn with her steam on. Immediately on touching the water she proceeded on a trial trip down East river, giving great satisfaction. Length 98 feet by 17 feet beam, and 7 feet hold.

The explosion of the 42d Highlanders' guard, appears to be complete. The only fabric of the least substance out of which the story was made, was the fact that some luggage for a British regiment either is or is to be stationed on the Red River of the North, has arrived at the New York custom-house.

A Washington letter says:—"Gen. Cass grows more feeble. His family are greatly distressed by his present condition. Happily, he is surrounded by those dearest to him—his daughter, his son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, and others."

Mr. Buchanan Henry, the Private Secretary and nephew of the President, has relinquished his position and retired from the White House, to form more tender ties, and to establish himself in the practice of the law.

A curious statistical return has been made of the supply of Eggs to England from France, by which it appears that the annual value of this export to that country exceeds that of wine.

The name of Mr. Guthrie, the recent Secretary of the Treasury under the late Administration, has been brought prominently before the people of his own state, Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Robert Samuel was killed in King George, on Thursday last. His team which he was driving to the mill, ran off, and by the upsetting of his wagon he was killed. He leaves a family of four children.

The investigation in progress in Illinois shows that \$228,000 of fraudulent bonds and certificates were obtained from the State, and are now in the hands of private citizens.

One of the guests at a late brilliant party in Washington city, a Mrs. —, of New York, is said to have worn gems worth fully \$100,000, and several other were decked with fortunes, in this attractive shawl.

The roads in London county, says the Leesburg Washingtonian, are in a worse condition for travelling than they have been for many years. Many of them are almost impassable.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris has received his commission as Colonel-commanding the United States Marine Corps, vice Henderson, deceased.

The Jews of the United States have it in contemplation to establish a General Assembly, or Board of Representatives, to take control of Jewish interests in this country.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company have consummated their arrangements for the transportation of goods to and from Pittsburgh and the eastern cities.

As William Smith O'Brien of Ireland is shortly expected to visit New York, his admirers propose to give him a public reception and complimentary banquet.

There has been much sickness, and several deaths, in the neighborhood of White-Point, in Clarke county, during the past month.

The statement that the American chapel at Paris had failed, is denied by competent authority.

A shad was caught at Pratt's Point in King George on Thursday. It was brought to Fredericksburg, and sold for fifty cents.

Fredericksburg was visited by a tremendous storm on Thursday night. The wind blew a perfect hurricane.

J. Sanford I. Ramey, will not be a candidate for the State Senate, from Loudoun co., at the next Spring election.

Faust in the First.

A short sketch of the life of Souleque, or Faust in the First, of Hayti, at this time, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

"Souleque, or Faust in the First, was born a slave upon one of the plantations of the island, then in possession of the French. After the revolution he served in various capacities in the Republican army, and finally attained the rank of General. Some fifteen years since he was chosen President of the Republic by the union or compromise of two political parties, which, at struggle in vain to elect their favorite chief, being regarded by them as a harmless and inoffensive man. They soon found they had been most grievously mistaken; for no sooner did he find himself in possession of the supreme power, than he murdered or drove from the island all those whose influence he feared, (among whom were many who had contributed to his elevation) and proclaimed himself Emperor, under the name of Faust in the First. Soon after came the ceremony of his coronation, with a paste-board crown, covered with false jewels, borrowed from a negro merchant of Port au Prince, who, at the time of his visit to the institution either the crown or its value, after fifteen years and upwards has this ignorant and vulgar savage governed a population of five hundred thousand souls, with absolute and despotic power. During this time property has not been safe from his avarice, or life from his murderous revenge; and now in his turn he will probably fall before the sword of his successful rival, who will probably proclaim himself Emperor at the first convenient opportunity, and in his turn be overthrown and assassinated by his successor."

Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The following is a copy from a note sent to the Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York:—"A few of Dr. Tyng's friends, desirous of expressing their affection for him, and of ministering to his comfort, have contemplated presenting him with a horse and carriage. They ask the privilege of his acceptance of the enclosed for that purpose."

The Rev. Doctor, in acknowledging the receipt of the above, says:—"The sum enclosed has been amply adequate to the whole expense."

"It is remarkable that those who rail at extravagant expenditures, propose to adjust the tariff so as to raise more money to expend."

Brother Harney is wrong. Some of them propose to raise the tariff to protect American industry, and others do so to provide means to meet the enormous expenses incurred by the present administration, and to prevent any further accumulation of the public debt.—*Baltimore Courier.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1859.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention re-assembled at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

B. F. Wyser, esq., of Pulaski, was called upon to address the Convention, and made a brief response. Wm. H. Dulaney, esq., of Fairfax, was then summoned to the stand, and spoke for about twenty minutes in review of Mr. Letcher's record. The next speaker was B. H. Shackelford, esq., of Fauquier, who animadverted upon the inconsistencies and corrupting follies of Letcherism.

R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, chairman of the nominating committee, arose and said:

Mr. President.—The committee who were charged with the duty of recommending to the Convention suitable persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General, have directed me, this morning, to make further report. On yesterday, the committee had the good fortune of recommending to the Convention a gentleman to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, and to find their selection—unanimously approved. (Applause.) We presented on that occasion a Virginian, without fear and without reproach. I trust that, in announcing the names of those we have recommended, we shall be greeted by cheering applause. General, it will be seen that we have "a few more left of the same sort." I am directed to recommend to you for the office of Lieut. Governor, WALTER T. WILLEY, of Monongalia; (great applause,) and for Attorney General, WALTER DUNSTON, of the county of Washington. (Renewed and enthusiastic applause.)

The recommendations of the committee were forthwith ratified by acclamation.

Vigorous calls for "Batts" then proceeded from all parts of the building, and in a few moments that gentleman approached the stand, greeted by cheering applause. "Nine cheers for Batts" were called for, and given with a hearty good will.

In commencing his speech, Mr. Batts requested the reporters not to make any report of the remarks which he designed to submit, as he would prepare a report himself for the press. He then proceeded to address the Convention, and was attentively listened to, for upwards of two hours, by the largest audience, perhaps, which has ever assembled within the walls of the African Church.

The galleries were filled with ladies, whose presence lent a grace to the scene, and perfected a *tout ensemble* which has not been presented at any political gathering in this city, since the days of '40 and '41.

Mr. Batts, in the course of his speech, said that there would be but two great parties in the contest of 1860—the "Opposition" and the "Union." The coalition of those opposed to the Democracy would well constitute the "Opposition Party," while the Democracy would be appropriately recognized as the "Union Party." Let the war cry be "Opposition" to "Unionism!"

At the conclusion of Mr. Batts's speech, James F. Johnson, esq., of Bedford county, came forward, in response to numerous calls, and addressed the Convention. He assured the body that Mr. Goggin, whose county he represented, would accept the nomination, and will, at once, enter zealously upon the canvass throughout the State. In referring to Mr. Goggin, he said that he stood second to none in height, and was every inch a warrior. He has been a Whig in prosperity and in adversity. His arm had never relaxed, but he has ever been in the front rank of the glorious Whig army, in the thickest of the fight, striking for his country. Mr. J.'s remarks were received with great applause.

A delegate, whose name we did not learn, proposed the collection of a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Central Committee, and to be used in defraying the publication and dissemination of documents, and especially of the speech delivered this day by Mr. Batts.

R. H. Daniel, esq., suggested that contributions be handed in to Capt. Wyatt M. Elliott, at the Whig office. In this form the proposition was adopted.

L. L. Chandler, esq., of Norfolk, was the next speaker. He elicited shouts of laughter and applause, by adverting to the editorial in the morning's Enquirer, ridiculing the Convention. The writer prefaced his article with the couplet—

"The day of jubilee has come,
To turn you wandering sinners home."

"Where," asked Mr. C., "would the Executive of the Commonwealth be, should this invocation be observed by all the wandering sinners? Would not he make his appearance in this Hall, with his shield laced in a hundred fights with the Democracy, and his brow encircled with the memorable sentiment—'The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union!'"

H. W. Thomas, esq., of Fairfax, was next called for, and on ascending the rostrum, expressed the reluctance he felt in coming forward to speak, inasmuch as he might be mistaken for the "big Whig" mentioned by his friend, Mr. Batts, in the course of his speech. Several voices in the meeting called out, "here he is—here's the 'big Whig!'"

Mr. T. invited him to the stand. An elderly and very portly gentleman was escorted to the platform, amidst uproarious laughter and applause. Mr. Thomas said that the "big Whig" (Mr. Benj. Estis, of Pittsylvania,) beat him in avowable weight about a hundred pounds, but could not surpass him in devotion to Whig principles. Mr. T. then proceeded to touch upon the prospects of the Opposition party in the ensuing campaign, and upon the subject of the election of the Whigs. Several voices in the meeting called out, "here he is—here's the 'big Whig!'"

When he closed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Ridgway, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M.—*Rich. Whig.*

NIGHT SESSION.—We have only time and room to report, this morning, that Mr. Martin, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, 1. That the reckless extravagance of the preceding and present administrations of the Federal Government, by which the public exchequer has been impoverished from fifty to nearly one hundred millions of dollars, and the public debt is greatly enlarged, is a wrong that must be corrected, and should be relinquished.

2. That the recommendations of the President, that Congress shall divest itself of the war and treaty making power, and confer them upon himself, subjecting, at the same time, the army and navy to his control; coupled with the proposition for enormous appropriations out of the public treasury, to carry out his views, are the most astounding that have been ever submitted to the consideration of the American people, and call for the most unequivocal condemnation that the public voice can pronounce.

In our relations with other States, we recognize all of those international obligations which our position as a member of the great family of nations, imposes on us, and we will conform to the requirements of those obligations.

3. That we are opposed to the doctrine of "free trade and direct taxation," maintaining that revenue sufficient for an economical administration of the government ought to be raised by specific duties on foreign importations. And in adjusting a tariff, we hold that it is the duty of Congress to make such discriminations as will afford to American industry the incidental advantages to which it is justly entitled.

4. That the public lands are held by the General Government in trust for the benefit of all the States; that such disposition should

be made of them as will ensure, by a distribution of the proceeds of the sale thereof, equality to the benefit of all; that Virginia, equally most, and has received least, should now be allowed to have her just proportion, and that any party that opposes this is opposed to the best interests of the State, and allows, if it does not favor, a continuation of the heavy taxes which afflict her people.

5. That, in respect to the Territories, we adhere to the principle of the Compromise measures of 1850, to repudiate the modern doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" and "alien suffrage," and hold that, to the inhabitants of the Territories, who are lawful citizens of the United States, belongs the right, when they come to form a State Constitution, to fashion their domestic institutions, according to their own pleasure, with the privilege of admission into the Union upon equal terms with the citizens of the other States, whenever they have the requisite population for one member of the House of Representatives.

6. That, by their unanimous endorsement of the present Administration, the Democratic Convention of this State, lately held at Peabody, have assumed the responsibility of all the errors and misdeeds of which we complain, and upon their party and their nominees the public judgment must be pronounced.

7. That the Hon. John Letcher, in his declared willingness to divide this ancient Commonwealth, for the purpose of exterminating slavery from the section in which he resided, committed an offence which is without justification, excuse, or palliation, and upon him we invoke the deliberate judgment of the people of this State.

8. That the unfinished and unproductive condition of our great lines of internal communication have been left to languish, and that the best exertions of all should be directed to their early completion.

9. That the Union of the States, as established by the Federal Constitution, is the surest guaranty of the liberty of the people, and the safest support of their peace and prosperity, and we deprecate all measures, and repudiate all parties that tend to its overthrow.

We hold the powers confided to the general government as sacred trusts, to be fully and exclusively exercised for the benefit, and to the promotion of those powers to the ends of justice and oppression. We know of no diversity of interests among the several States incompatible with an administration of the government in accordance with the equal rights of each, and we hold it to be the duty of the Federal Government and each department of it, within the just limits of the Constitution, to promote, by every means, the great interests of all the States.

The Convention adjourned on Friday night, after a most harmonious session.

About the President—Congress—The Democratic Party, &c.

[From the Washington Statesman.]

"It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what party has a majority in this House," was the exclamation lately uttered from a distinguished Virginia Democrat by an unaccountable vote of that body. Yet in the assembly of which he spoke there is a nominal Democratic preponderance of twenty votes. The Virginia member but gave form and expression to a thought in the minds of all reflecting men, and no honest Democrat will blink the unpleasant truth—bodied in it, or hostile and hide it from the people. "Have we a Democratic party among us?" we ask again. If not, where is it? If since the Democratic people, only two years ago, sent up to this capital a President and Congress planted upon and sworn to support the time-honored principles which have borne the country to its present pitch of power and renown, as the representatives of the Democratic party, and that party has disappeared, what causes have brought it about, and what men are responsible for it? The questions have to be answered before the grand popular Democratic inquest. Our candid putting of the pertinent query, has been censured by those who hold it wise and humane to spare the patient the necessary pungency of the surgeon's probe.

It may be that the spirit of true Democracy has taken its departure from the White House, and fled from the distracted councils and personal ambitions in the Capitol; but let no man believe it has ceased to vitalize the great body of the American people. If he to whom was committed the duty of the Federal Government, and who has been rebuffed by the Democratic representatives at Cincinnati, has swayed in his march and let it fall to the ground, the Democratic people will take it up, and with cries of "Excelsior!" press it to victory, in bolder and abler hands. In that convention the foreign policy adopted by the infant confederacy was repudiated, and in its place was substituted one worthy of a people that have taken their stand with the first Powers of the earth. Half the term of the Presidential standard bearer has passed away, and the grand expedition stands out in the history of human progress to the summit of dignity and honor, upon which he was pledged to plant the republic. Mexico and the Indian transits have been abandoned to their fate, and to British and French intrigues and squadrons. Cuba is farther than ever from Union incorporation, while the national dignity has gone down so low that even the mongrel races of Mexico and Central America affect to despise us.

In vain will the President throw the responsibility of this inactivity upon Congress, and plead the want of constitutional power. If Congress fails in its duty, that is no excuse for Executive dereliction. No Congress could withstand the ring of true Presidential metal, and no Congress is so stupid as not to be able to distinguish between the harmless notes of the shepherd's pipe and the siren tones of the siren's blast. The President must do, as well as write messages, and when he shows an ambition above the appointment of village postmasters and the regulation of New York clique politics, Congress will believe him to be an earnest man, whose heart beats for the honor of his country, and one worthy to be trusted with the sword and the purse, to maintain the standard of the republic.

If it does not, the people will send up mandates to their servants to support the patriot President, which they will not dare disobey.

But if the Executive has not advanced the foreign-policy principles of the Cincinnati platform; if his office in this is only a megaphone, he is chargeable with the sin of commission upon a great and vital question of Democratic policy—the question of Free Trade. The President of the whole country, he cannot afford to be a Senator of Pennsylvania, and protection of her coal and iron is pressed upon a Democratic Congress, when he knows that partial legislation in all its shapes "stinks in the nostrils" of the Democratic people who elected him. If there is distraction in the Democratic ranks of Congress; if the disgraced spectacle is to be presented of Free Trade stragglers in the House of Democratic friends, the impartial pen of history must ascribe it to the combined influence of class avarice and Presidential influence. It is fearful odds that this great principle of freedom has to contend against.

It is "patronage and plunder" literally combined; and a timid Secretary of the Treasury, who was frightened into submission by the sound of his own voice, uttered in one spasmodic squeak of opposition, stands by to witness the unhallowed coalition. It is time for the people to speak to their servants.

TIERCES were very superior Sugar cured O Hams, received this day, direct from Cincinnati. I would say to the public, that these Hams are as fine as any made in this country. For sale by J. E. DOUGLASS.

Extract

From a letter to a certain young man of Georgia, in reply to a resolution to attend the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

"Permit me to present to you one other series of reflections, which, although in some sort outside of the particular subject, are naturally suggested by it. We, in the East, have suffered ourselves to be alarmed, or to imagine that we are alarmed, like children by ghost-stories, at the idea of the encroachment of the South on the rights of the North; and so, while pottering over petty projects of resistance to this bugbear, we actually engage in systematic aggressions on the rights of the South, having once already deliberately undertaken and attempted to impose on the Union a sectional northern administration by means of a secession Northern Convention and sectional northern votes; and, in the continuous prosecution of the same idea, absurdly throwing away still much time and labor, which might better be employed in thoughts on the general advancement and honor of